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Heartfelt Congratulations on 63rd Birthday Of President KIM IL SUNG

EDITORIAL

On Apr. 15 we observed the significant 63rd birthday anniversary of President Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader.

All the people of Korea, who have traversed the road to victory, glory and happiness under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung, extended most fervent congratulations upon his 63rd birthday, with their hearts overflowing with boundless adoration for him, and sincerely prayed for his long life in good health. The Korean nationals resident in this country, too, expressed deep thanks and renewed their allegiance to him, when they were striving with unflagging vigor to greet the 20th anniversary of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) with higher patriotism and greater labor exploits.

A son of the most patriotic and revolutionary family and a boy participant in revolutionary activity, President Kim Il Sung has devoted himself during the past half century only to the cause of the freedom and happiness of the people and victory of socialism and communism, rendering impressive contribution to the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

During the dark period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, President Kim Il Sung unfurled the banner of the restoration of the fatherland and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victorious conclusion and lifted the Korean nation out of the abyss of ruin, producing through it the brilliant revolutionary traditions.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, following the liberation, created the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean People's Army and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine government of the Korean people and opened a new era of socialism and communism in the history of the Korean people.

A genius in military strategy, the President commanded the Korean People's Army and people during the Korean War provoked by the U.S. imperialists, displaying brilliant leadership, and dealt them the first major appalling defeat in their history. The Fatherland Liberation War ended in a historic victory and a successful defense of the freedom and independence of the fatherland. The U.S. imperialists began its downhill road to decline.

This meant that President Kim Il Sung, as an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, is credited with having engaged and defeated the two imperialist foes, American and Japanese. As a matter of fact, their final doomsday became nearer.

A surest road to ultimate emancipation of mankind was indicated by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who fathered the guiding thought and theory of our times on the development of history and served to a large extent the cause of the people of the world aspiring after an independent and creative life.

In the post-war years, the President, frustrating the ceaseless subversive maneuvers on the part of the enemy at home and abroad, completed the socialist reorganization in the cities and countryside, an undertaking of historic significance, and established the most advanced socialist system. Then followed a grand flight of Chollima (a legendary winged steed) in the building of socialism, involving all the nation, from which a socialist industrial state emerged in a brief period.

President Kim Il Sung among the attendants of the National Agricultural Meeting

The wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung was the decisive factor in transforming the DPRK into a socialist power exercising complete political sovereignty, possessed of a virile self-supporting national economy, boasting of the impregnable defenses and a flowering socialist national culture. She is now a paradise on earth in which people are free from any slightest worry, enjoy free medicare and education, while taking part in fruitful labor; the taxation was completely abolished there, for the first time in world history.

The result is that the Korean people are living in a period of national prosperity and development, unknown in their annals.

Since the first days of the division of the country as a result of the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, President Kim Il Sung, while pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in the northern half with remarkable success, advanced a series of the most reasonable and aboveboard lines and policies for the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the fatherland, and led the people to carry out them in order to accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and attain a nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

At the same time, the President exploited his rich experiences and examples to powerfully inspire and support the revolutionary struggle of other peoples, and his multi-sided theoretical and practical activities have become a marvellous help to the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and its development, and to the third world people's struggle to win victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial, national-liberation struggle.

All his revolutionary activities are a brilliant history of enrichment of mankind's ideological and theoretical treasure-trove, marked by the tireless profound meditation and research in working out genial ideology and theory, illustrious strategy and tactics and then the great *Juche* thought.

With the great *Juche* idea created by President Kim Il Sung, a new era opened up in the national liberation movement and communist movement of our country—a new age for the exploited and oppressed people to pave their own destiny with their own efforts in a historic revolutionary struggle.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Juche means that the people themselves are the masters of the revolution and construction; they are the motive force to carry both to success. Juche means that one is responsible for one's own destiny; that we, as a people, have the capacity to shape our own destiny."

The *Juche* ideology revealed anew the stand and viewpoint plus the specific ways and means to be adhered to by the people in revolution and construction and an ideological and theoretical guideline established under which the working-class Party should draft its lines, policies, strategy and tactics.

It has become possible for the working class and the masses of people to preserve their rights as responsible masters of revolution and construction and fulfil their role as such. They have come to be able to have a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon with which to fight for class liberation, national emancipation and complete freedom of the human race, while retaining independence.

Being a distinguished thinker-theoretician, President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the *Juche* ideology, set forth in a comprehensive way a new revolutionary thought, theory, strategy and tactics which are totally applicable in all the stages of development of revolution—beginning with national liberation revolution, democratic revolution, socialist revolution and construction—and in all the areas of revolution and construction, covering the political, economic, cultural, military and external affairs.

A half-century long revolutionary struggle of President Kim Il Sung is a glittering record studded with his ardent love and devotion to the people and his lofty communist virtues, a noble history of the benevolent father of the people and concurrently the outstanding leader.

The leader's unbounded love and care is not a monopoly of the people in the northern half of the DPRK, but reach the south Korean people and compatriots in faraway foreign countries.

The present-day happiness and future victory of the Korean nationals in Japan, not to mention the formation of Chongryun, their organization, are unthinkable apart from President Kim Il Sung's wise leadership, his eminent idea on the movement of overseas citizens.

Because they attend the great leader, embrace his immortal *Juche* idea and are guided by great Kimilsungism, the Korean nationals resident in this country can have valuable political life and take one road to victory, braving the subversive machinations launched by the enemy within and without. Their loyalty to him is everlasting.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung today commands absolute trust and boundless respect among the revolutionary people of the world as well as the Korean people, because of both his undying exploits for the Korean revolution and his miraculous contribution to the cause of the liberation of mankind.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people who receive the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and a genius in revolution.

5th Session of 5th Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK Held in Presence of President KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—In the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly opened in a grand style on Apr. 8 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been leading our Party and our people along the highway of victory and glory and opened a new era of great national prosperity and development in this land.

Attending the session were deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly who are representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

Functionaries of Party and power bodies, economic organs, educational institutions, People's Army, working people's organizations, scientific, cultural, public health, art and press organs and labour innovators were present at the session as observers.

Invited there were diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

At 10 a.m., the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform.

The platform was taken by Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kim Il, vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, So Chol, Pak Sung Chul, Li Gun Mo, Kim Jung Rin, Yon Hyong Muk, Kim Yong Ju, Li Yong Mu, Ryu Jang Sik, Kim Yong Nam, Hyon Mu Gwang, Han Ik Su, Kang Song San, Pak Su Dong, Chon Mun Sop, Chong Gyong Hui, Ho Dam, Nam Il, Hong Song Nam, O Tae Bong, Yun Gi Bok, Rim Chun Chu and O Baek Ryong, and Members of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

In the platform party was Comrade Li Jin Gyu, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 63rd birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Chairman and vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly took the chair.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made an opening address.

The following agenda was adopted at the session with the approval of the entire deputies:

1. On the Result of the Fulfilment of State Budget for 1974 and on the State Budget for 1975, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Submitted by the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

2. On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory Eleven-Year Education (Submitted by the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

The session entered into the examination of the first item on the agenda.

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, made a report "On the Result of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1974 and on the State Budget for 1975, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the first item on the agenda. (See page 2)

Deputy O Tae Bong, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report on the result of the examination of the result of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1974 and the state budget for 1975 at the Budget Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. He proposed to the Supreme People's Assembly to approve it as drafted.

At the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the session extended, in its name, thanks to the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee and Administrative Committee and the City and County People's Committees and Administrative Committees in North Pyongan Province which registered big successes in developing local economy and culture and improving the lives of the people by thoroughly carrying out the system of local budgets.

The state budget for this year envisages a 19 per cent increase in the expenditure for the national economy over last year, of which the investments for capital construction will grow 1.4 times as against last year and the social and cultural expenses 18 per cent. The state budget for this year guarantees an unprecedentedly high tempo of development in the scale of investments for the five fronts and all other fronts of socialist construction, the construction of the socialist national culture and improvement of the people's living and in the growth of production and the betterment of people's living.

2nd-Day Sitting

The second day sitting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was held on the 9th.

A discussion about the first item on the agenda "On the Result of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1974 and on the State Budget for 1975, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" continued at the meeting.

Noting that last year the state budget was successfully fulfilled as a whole, the speakers stressed.

The speakers noted that the huge state budget for this year which will firmly guarantee the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people will imbue a confidence in victory and courage into the brothers and sisters in the south who are vigorously waging the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy and the struggle for the country's independent reunification, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope.

At the meeting, measures for fulfilling this year's state budget were discussed to fully ensure financially the allout advance movement of our people to carry out the Six-Year Plan before the 30th birthday of the Party.

The meeting stressed: To vigorously advance at the "speed of the 70-day battle," a new Chollima speed, and effect great leap and great innovation uninterruptedly through the powerful speed battle in all fields of the national economy—this is precisely the decisive guarantee for successfully carrying out the huge militant tasks for this year and executing the state budget for this year, a budget for great upsurge.

It was stressed at the meeting that a great leap should be effected in industry by following the examples of Changsong, Yangdok and Pukchong counties which have made proud successes in implementing the Party's policy of developing the local industry, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader.

The meeting emphasized: All provinces should build, along with county local industrial factories, more province-run factories such as bicycle, sewing machine, washing machine, refrigerator, electric fan, T.V. sets, radio, glass, glass bottle, packing material factories and caustic soda and sodium carbonate factories and run well the already built modern cornstarch factories to produce and supply foodstuffs of various kinds to the people in greater abundance and thus make a revolution in food and increase the state income.

The examination of the second item on the agenda started at the afternoon sitting.

Deputy Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, delivered a report "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory Eleven-Year Education." (See page 3)

As was proudly pointed out in the report, the solemn proclamation of the complete going over to the universal compulsory eleven-year education is a significant event which demonstrates once again the incomparable superiority of our socialist system and is an epochal event of great significance for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the future of communism.

Last-Day Sitting

The examination of the second item "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory Eleven-Year Education" continued April 10, the last day of the session.

The session proclaimed with high pride to the world the complete introduction of the universal compulsory eleven-year education in all areas of the country from the coming September 1, one year earlier than the set time envisaged in the Law on the Universal Compulsory Eleven-Year Education adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

At the session the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programme teachings which will be a guiding compass in consolidating the success of the universal compulsory eleven-year education and further developing the educational work.

The speakers noted that the success made by our people in accelerating the realization of the compulsory eleven-year education put forward by the great leader is, above all, that our country has markedly increased the number of the students and become a "country of education," a "country of learning" where the state gives free education to the students and children, one half of the population, entirely on its responsibility and thereby creditably solved the question of rearing the reserves of the revolution who will carry forward the cause of *Juche*.

At the proposal of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the session highly appraised the work of the Aewon Senior Middle School in Ryonggang county which set an example in rearing the rising generation to be allroundly developed men of communist type well prepared mentally, morally and physically, by consolidating the material foundation of the school and managing it well as required by the Party in the spirit of self-reliance and extended thanks to the teaching staff of the school in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The session laid particular stress on consolidating and developing the success made in the compulsory eleven-year education embodying the *Juche*-based educational idea of the great leader to fully display the true superiority of the socialist education system of our country and bring up the new rising generation to be fine workers for the building of socialism and communism.

The speakers declared that they would, first of all, thoroughly implement the principle of socialist pedagogy, a powerful weapon for training revolutionary workers, in successfully training during the term of compulsory education the new rising generation into a true guard detachment and death-defying corps of our Party who, firmly equipped with the *Juche* world outlook, hold in high esteem the great leader with allegiance and carry the revolutionary cause started by the great leader to accomplishment and into builders of socialism and communism with all-round developments and thereby actively contribute to discharging the historic mission of our education for dyeing the whole society with the *Juche* idea.

At the session a decision on the first item "On Endorsing the Result of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1974 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," a law on the first item "On the State Budget for 1975 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and a decision on the second item "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory Eleven-Year Education" were adopted with the approval of the entire deputies.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made a closing address at the session.

The three-day session convincingly demonstrated once again the rock-firm political and ideological unity and cohesion of our people who are closely rallied around the great leader and proudly demonstrated to the whole world the incomparable superiority of our socialist system established by the fatherly leader, the tremendous might of the socialist independent national economy, the solidity of the state financial basis with the socialist independent national economy as its foundation and the brilliant victory of the *Juche*-based educational idea of the great leader.

The platform of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung

1975 State Budget to Finance Preschedule Fulfilment of 6-Yr Plan

Report by Finance Minister at 5th Session of 5th SPA (Summary)

PYONGYANG, Apr. 9 (KCNA) —Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, delivered the report "On the Result of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1974 and on the State Budget for 1975, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

1974: First Budget without Tax Revenues

In the first part of the report "On the Result of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1974" the reporter said:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

" Last year was indeed a year of struggle, advance and victory, in which the whole country seethed with the grand socialist construction and the entire people turned out in a struggle, devoting all their energies, wisdom and talents."

Last year was a year of magnificent struggle in which the whole Party and the entire people turned out in the first battle for grand socialist construction, upholding the revolutionary policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; it was a year of glory in which they opened a new stage in the historic onward movement for completing the revolutionary cause started by the great leader, in accordance with the Party line of dyeing the whole society with the *Juche* idea.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, in the raging flames of the "70-day battle," the entire working people dashed forward at a new Chollima speed, the "70-day battle speed," full of revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit, and they wrought a great miracle by increasing industrial production 1.7 times on an average as against the pre-battle period and surpassing the production level of 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan. The result was that last year industrial production augmented by 17.2 per cent above 1973 and nearly 1.9 times as against 1970.

The reporter continued:

Last year the state budgetary revenue counted 10,015,250,000 *won* as against planned 9,801,210,000 *won*; it surpassed the planned target 2 per cent and the 1973 figures 17 per cent.

Thus, our state budget has become a big one exceeding 10,000,000,000 *won*, which shows the immensely enlarged size of our economy and its might.

When we take into account the complete abolition of the taxation system and a sharp cut of prices last year, the state budgetary revenue, in fact, increased much faster and on a larger scale than what was mentioned above.

Last year the state budgetary expenditures were 9,672,190,000 *won*, or 99 per cent of the planned figures and 16 per cent over the previous year.

Because the state budgetary incomes rapidly increased on a stable basis, last year we adequately financed the dynamically progressing grand socialist construction and the work of increasing defence power and improving the people's welfare which involved a large outlay of money. But our state incomes surpassed the expenditures 343,060,000 *won*. This is a convincing demonstration of the might of our independent national economy built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the unchallenged stability of our *Juche* finance based on it.

Last year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic sharply increased the outlay for the development of the national economy and concentrated funds on the five fronts—the capital construction front, the industrial front, the agricultural front, the transport front and the fishing industrial front.

Noting that the respected and beloved leader designated last year as a year of construction and gave instructions for concentrating efforts on capital construction, the reporter said that in accordance with his instructions, the state invested a huge amount of funds in capital construction.

During the last one year many objects of construction were completed and put into operation in different branches of the national economy, and there was witnessed a successful progress of grand construction work unprecedented in the construction history of our country the face of which constantly changes, the reporter said, and continued: We can take a legitimate pride in the fact that last year, in response to the call of the fatherly leader, the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people waged a gigantic construction battle with an untiring revolutionary zeal and with an indomitable fighting spirit and laid a firm groundwork for making our *Juche* industry leap over the high peak of the Six-Year Plan at a breath and take a new great leap forward.

He went on to say:

Thanks to the further increase of the production capacity of our industry with huge state investments and an all-people construction struggle, last year the output of electricity, coal, ores, steel, chemical fertilizers, chemical fibres, trucks, tractors, machine tools, cement and all other heavy industrial goods augmented markedly and production level envisaged under the Six-Year Plan was surpassed in no small indices.

Our machine builders boldly buckled down to the manufacture of 2,500 h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines, 100-ton trucks, 2,500 h.p. diesel engines, high-pressure fans with a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres per hour, 20-metre lathes, 200,000 kva transformers and other large machines and equipment in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and performed feats by building them with their own efforts and techniques. They produced complete sets of machinery and equipment for many new factories and enterprises. The result was that our industry has reached a higher level in its technical equipment.

In the production of consumer goods, in 1974 compared with 1973, the output of vinalon mixed fabrics increased 1.4 times, woolen fabrics 2.1 times, sweaters and jackets 1.8 times, foot wear 1.2 times, processed meat 1.7 times, millet jelly 2.9 times and glucose 3.9 times, so that we fully met the rapidly growing demand of the people.

Last year, in which the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme for socialist rural construction was celebrated, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic allotted to agriculture 23.6 per cent of the investments in capital construction in the production domain to bring about a decisive progress in executing the tasks of the rural technical revolution as set out in the theses.

Thanks to the huge state investments and the powerful assistance of the working class, tractors, trucks, trailers, rice transplanters, rice harvesters and many other modern farm machines were sent to the countryside. The supply of chemical fertilizers increased 1.4 times over 1973, of which that of phosphatic fertilizer augmented 1.8 times, and herbicides and other agricultural chemicals were supplied in large quantities. Besides, many production establishments were set up for co-op farms at state expense.

In the thick of the epochal changes in our countryside, grain harvest increased 36 per cent in 1973 as against 1972 and it jumped to more than 7 million tons last year, with the result that the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan was attained two years ahead of schedule. There were also the richest-ever harvests in all other branches of agriculture.

He said:

With the uninterrupted, rapid development of our national economy including industry and agriculture, our national income is also increasing systematically. Last year our per-capita national income was more than 1,000 dollars, if it is counted in dollars. This means that our country ranks among the world advanced countries in terms of national income.

The social and cultural expenditure in last year's state budget allotted by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to step up the construction of socialist culture was 14 per cent more than that of 1973.

First of all, a colossal appropriation was made to education, so that more than 10,000 new classrooms were built and the material foundations of the educational institutions become more solid. As a result, the universal 11-year compulsory education, the most advanced educational system, has been introduced over 90 per cent, taking the country as a whole and a big headway has been made in the work of training a large contingent of one million intellectuals.

Thanks to the profound care of the fatherly leader for our compatriots in Japan, last year the Government of our Republic sent them 3,711,780,000 yen in Japanese currency as educational aid funds and stipends, a sum which is 2.1 times that of 1973, the reporter pointed out, and continued:

The amount of educational aid funds and stipends remitted to our compatriots in Japan on 58 occasions by the end of last year was 18,359,860,000 yen.

He pointed out that a large part of last year's state budget was appropriated for the development of science, literature, art and physical culture and sports.

The reporter said:

Drawing on the great successes achieved in socialist economic construction and the daily growing national income, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic took historic steps of allotting enormous funds to raise the living standards of the people.

In accordance with the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader, last year the taxation was abolished completely and finally in our country and, along with this, a radical popular measure was taken to cut the prices of manufactured goods drastically—30 per cent on an average. Besides, at the close of the year, our factory and office workers received special bonuses equal to their monthly wages. Thanks to these historic measures, last year alone our working people got additional benefits exceeding 1,200 million *won*.

The wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader and a powerful state assistance brought a great bumper crop to our countryside. As a result, the average share of each household of cooperative farmers in grain grew 1.4 times as compared with 1973 and their general living standards have far exceeded the level of the well-to-do middle peasants of the past days.

The work of providing our countryside with water and bus services was energetically pushed forward last year. Now over 60 per cent of the total rural households are furnished with service pipes and more than 85 per cent of the villages enjoy bus service and the work of turning the village clinics into hospitals has been completed to render better medical assistance to the farmers.

At the same time, a huge amount of state fund was appropriated to build modern houses for more than 100,000 peasant families and better equip nurseries, kindergartens, schools and public service establishments in the countryside.

The reporter said:

Last year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic allotted 16.1 per cent of the total state budget outlays for the national defence so that the country's defences could be strengthened to cope with the prevailing tense situation, and thoroughly implemented the self-defensive military line.

Not only the state budget as a whole was satisfactorily executed last year, but big successes were achieved in the carrying out of the local budgets.

The unique system of the local budgets established by the great leader is a most advantageous method of running the local economy, a method that enables each locality to carry out its budget with a high degree of responsibility and manage its economic life with the income it earns, by properly combining the centralistic guidance and the creativity of the locality.

The output value of locally-controlled industry increased last year 20 per cent, the income from the fees of public service establishments 27.8 per cent, and the amount of circulation in public catering facilities 125.5 per cent respectively. Thus, the plan of the local budget revenues, which had been set 42.6 per cent higher than the 1973 figures, was fulfilled at 109.1 per cent, so that the expenditures of the local budgets were fully ensured with their own revenues and, moreover, funds amounting to 320,490,000 *won* was offered to the central budget.

The reporter stressed:

The proud success gained last year in the execution of the national economic plan and the state budget was possible because the great leader set forth the most revolutionary policies of pushing our revolution and construction to a new upsurge and sagaciously led our people to powerfully carry on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural; the success was a manifestation of the intense loyalty our people showed to the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Party.

Saying that contrary to the northern half of the Republic, south Korea is now getting still deeper into subordination and decline, the reporter exposed the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers, their stooges.

The reporter said:

This year the direct military expenditure in the puppet government's "budget" increased 1.6 times as compared with last year's original one and most of the "financial investments and loans" accounting for 27.6 per cent of the "expenditures" are allotted to increasing the military and economic potentialities, such as "strategic industries," railways, roads, communications and harbours.

This year, in the puppet government's "budget," "general expenses" which are aimed mainly at maintaining all the repressive apparatuses, including police and the "Central Intelligence Agency," increased over 1.5 times as against those of last year.

As we see, the south Korean puppet clique's "budget" for this year is the one entirely aimed at war and repression: In this "budget" military spendings and the expenses for the upkeep of the fascist rule hold more than 80 per cent of the total expenditures, the reporter noted.

He said that the Pak Jung Hi clique scheme to fill 86 per cent of the "revenues" for this year with the taxes imposed upon the population.

He pointed out that the south Korean people are intensifying their struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and the country-selling, treacherous acts of the puppet clique and for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The reporter stated that the entire working people in the northern half are supporting and encouraging their revolutionary struggle with might and main and will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the south Korean people.

New Budget Scaled at over 11.5 Billion Won

In the second part of the report "On the State Budget for 1975," Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon said:

This year is a significant year in which we mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of our people and the general staff of our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"This year we must make the whole Party and the whole country seethe in a surging political atmosphere, effect a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction and thus fly the banner of victory on the remaining major heights of the Six-Year Plan."

We have compiled this year's state budget in such a way that we may ensure a firm financial support for the grand advance movement of the working people who are rushing to the peak of the Six-Year Plan like a hurricane upholding the teachings of the great leader and militant call of the Central Committee of the Party and for the rapid development of our economy making uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance.

The revenue and expenditure envisaged in the state budget this year are scaled at 11,517,200,000 *won* respectively.

This year the revenue of the state budget will increase 15 per cent as against last year and that of the local budgets will also grow markedly.

Pointing out that on the basis of the rapidly increasing revenue of the state budget, the expenditure of the state budget this year will grow 19 per cent as against last year, the reporter said:

It is envisaged that the investments in capital construction will increase 1.4 times.

He said that on the instructions of the great leader for lending primary efforts to the front of transport, the state will increase its investments in the domain of transport 1.8 times this year as against last year.

Saying that the industrial front is the main front in carrying out the Six-Year Plan, the reporter noted that this year the state envisages a 1.6-fold increase in the investments in the field of the extractive industries over last year and will allot a huge amount of funds for the domains of the power, metal and building materials industries.

He said that this year the state will make 2.3 times as much investments in the field of the chemical industry as last year and invest far greater funds in the engineering industry than last year to greatly boost the output of trucks, tractors and other modern farm machines and increase the production of machine tools 1.6 times, generators 3 times and electric motors 2 times as against last year.

The state is planning this year to make 1.2 times as much investments in the field of light industry as last year, he said, and continued:

This year the agricultural front is faced with the honourable task of capturing the height of eight million tons of grain by further developing agricultural production.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic envisage a 1.4-fold increase in the state investments in the rural economy over last year.

This year the state will greatly increase the number of tractors and trucks in the countryside, set up more farm machine repair centres in many areas, manufacture 15,000 rice transplanting machines before the rice transplanting season, and mass-produce various kinds of other modern farm machines such as weeding machines, harvesters and thrashers for the countryside. At the same time, it will bring the amount of application of chemical fertilizer per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) to one ton and more and supply varied agricultural chemicals in greater quantities.

By making a big investment in the fishing industry the state will supply it with large fishing and cargo boats and various kinds of modern fishing tackle, equip it with better fish-processing facilities and thus refashion it on more scientific and up-to-date lines.

The reporter pointed out: This year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic envisage the allotment of 16.4 per cent of the total state budget expenditure for military expenses so that we may repulse any surprise attack of the enemy and reliably defend the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic will increase the expenses for social and cultural measures by 18 per cent this year over last year in the outlays of the state budget in order to promote the construction of socialist national culture, the reporter noted, and said:

A 19 per cent greater funds than last year's will go to the field of education, first of all, to fully introduce the compulsory 11-year education within this year.

He went on: This year the Government of the Republic will remit 3,774 million yen of educational aid funds and stipends in Japanese currency for the democratic national education of the children of our compatriots in Japan. This figure is greater than last year's.

This year we will allot 19 per cent of more funds than last year to build modern nurseries and kindergartens and provide better facilities for bringing up our children.

Expenses from this year's state budget for scientific research, cultural work and work for physical training and sports will be far greater than last year's, the reporter said.

Noting that this year the state will make colossal appropriations for the improvement of the people's welfare, the reporter said:

A new popular measure will be taken to boost the income of the working people at the expense of tremendous state outlays.

He said that the investment in housing construction will be 1.5 times that of last year and the expenditure for public health show a 17 per cent increase over last year.

The reporter stressed: This year's state budget is a revolutionary one that guarantees financially the vigorous struggle of the entire working people advancing at a hurricane speed toward the plaza of the grand October festival, their hearts burning with loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. It is an independent budget that contributes to increasing the might of an independent national economy by tapping our own resources and is a truly popular budget permeated with the warm care of the fatherly leader for our people.

In the third part of the report he pointed to the tasks for the successful fulfilment of the state budget for 1975.

He said that holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions unfurled by the great leader, we must effect great innovations in all spheres of ideology, technology and culture.

We must, first of all, give definite precedence to the ideological revolution and establish the Party's monolithic ideological system more firmly, he stressed.

He also laid stress on actively pushing ahead with the technical revolution.

He pointed to the need to mobilize and utilize the inner reserves of the national economy to the maximum, and called for firmly establishing the great Taean work system, the cost-account system and the local budget system, and strengthening the financial control and financial discipline.

The fulfilment of the militant tasks confronting us this year, he said, will make the 30th birthday of our Party a grand festival of victors and mark a new milestone in our revolution and construction.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea and closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, let us all fight vigorously to mark the day of glory when we will make our report of loyalty and report of victory to the fatherly leader at the plaza of the grand October festival, the reporter stressed in conclusion.

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

DPRK's Budget

(In thousand won)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Revenue	5,319,030	6,232,200	6,357,350	7,430,300	8,599,310	10,015,250
Expenditure	5,048,570	6,002,690	6,301,680	7,388,610	8,313,910	9,672,190
Surplus	270,460	229,510	55,670	41,690	285,400	343,060

* 1974 budget was compiled without tax revenues.

Report on Summing Up of Fulfilment of Law on Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education (Gist)

By Chairman of Education Committee at Supreme People's Assembly Session

PYONGYANG, Apr. 9 (KCNA) —The compulsory eleven-year education will be introduced on a full-scale throughout the country as from September 1 this year.

Deputy Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, said this in his report "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory Eleven-Year Education" at the second-day sitting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held today.

The reporter recalled that the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in April, 1973, adopted a law on enforcing during the Six-Year Plan the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and the compulsory one-year pre-school education. Today we have made full preparations for fulfilling this law far ahead of schedule, he said.

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"We are greatly concerned with the education of youth and children. This is because they are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution through coming generations. Moreover, there is no more important job than that of educating and training people for the progress of society."

He went on:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, proceeding from the profound principle of the *Juche* idea, was the first in history to define the educational work as the beginning of the work with men and an important revolutionary work. Up to this date since the very day he took the road of revolution in his early years he has devoted all his energies to the work of educating and training the rising generation who would succeed the revolution and kept the educational work ahead of all other work under whatever difficult conditions.

He said:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the successes achieved in the development of the popular education, made an overall analysis of the new demands of revolution and construction and the law governing the development of socialist education and laid down the far-reaching and unique policy of enforcing the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and the compulsory one-year pre-school education with an aim to further perfect the popular educational system established in our country and raise the level of compulsory schooling.

To put into effect the universal compulsory eleven-year education was a difficult and complex job which involved new problems which no one ever thought of and which imposed heavy financial and material burdens upon the state, the reporter said, and pointed out: In the last four years alone, the Government of the Republic increased the state outlays for the educational work 1.7 times and envisages this year enormous educational funds, 1.2 fold greater than 1974.

He reviewed the successes achieved in making preparations for the introduction of the new compulsory education through a social and all-people movement.

He remarked: With the full-scale introduction of the new compulsory schooling, more than 5.6 million students or one-third of the population of our country receive a free education under the compulsory eleven-year schooling. When this number of students is put together with the number of all the nursery and kindergarten children, the number of those who study and grow up at state expense accounts for half of the nation's population. And nearly one million students study at higher specialized schools and universities and colleges.

The great leader's line of giving priority to the work of training teachers has been thoroughly implemented, with the result that 60,000 teachers were trained and posted from 1972 to 1974 and today the ranks of more than 200,000 teachers have been firmly built up and there is one teacher for every 25 students.

He stated that in the course of the struggle, for enforcing the new compulsory eleven-year education, a large-scale construction of schools was carried out and conditions of education were fully ensured.

He pointed out: Now our country has 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens, 4,700 primary schools, 4,100 senior middle schools and more than 600 higher specialized schools. And there are now more than 150 universities and colleges in the northern half of the Republic where not a single of them was to be seen in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Saying that the compulsory eleven-year education demanded that we raise, keeping pace with it, the level of knowledge of the adults who had been denied the opportunity of systematic education, besides the younger generation, he noted: When the working people who attend the working people's middle schools graduate by next year, this historic task will also be successfully fulfilled.

The universal compulsory eleven-year education demanded that we improve and develop the work of training national cadres to suit it, he declared.

He went on:

Today 800,000 technicians and specialists already trained by our own efforts are working in our country, and the historic task of training a large army of intellectuals one million strong is now being successfully carried into reality.

It is entirely thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his warmest solicitude and love for the younger generation that the huge work for completely introducing the universal compulsory eleven-year education has been carried out in the short period of four years, he stated, and continued:

Grasping in good time the urgent demand of the revolutionary development and unanimous aspirations of the people with his brilliant intelligence and scientific insight, the great leader illumined the road of our education in each period and each stage of the revolutionary development, put forth the wise policies for constantly consolidating and developing our educational system and personally led the struggle for their implementation at its head.

Then, the reporter pointed to the superiority of the universal compulsory eleven-year education and its great vitality.

Noting that the compulsory eleven-year education is a most advanced and superior system of education, he said:

Its superiority lies in that it is an advanced system longest in the term of compulsory education which gives compulsory education to all the members of the rising generation from the age of 5 to the working age and a substantial and popular compulsory education system which is supported by an entirely free education.

The course of the fulfilment of the law proved that the universal compulsory eleven-year education is a superior system of education because it helps all the members of the rising generation finish the secondary education during the term of compulsory schooling, the reporter said.

The experiences gained in the course of fulfilling the law proved once again that the new compulsory education is the revolutionary education system which contributes to accelerating the historic cause of dyeing the whole society with the *Juche* idea by bringing up the rising generation into dependable successors to the revolution who possess the firm framework of the revolutionary world outlook during the term of compulsory education.

Saying that our people and school youths and children greet with great joy the complete introduction of the superior universal compulsory eleven-year education, the reporter pointed out that they feel their hearts swelling with the boundless reverence and feelings of thanks to the great leader who most successfully translated into reality the centuries-old desire of our people.

He continued:

At a time when the capitalist countries are floundering in an utter confusion due to the catastrophic economic crisis a new leap forward is being effected every day in the battle of grand socialist construction in our country and the song of a bumper harvest is heard all over the country. And today witnesses another great miracle of the full-scale introduction of the universal compulsory eleven-year education which marks an epochal turn in the construction of socialist culture.

Our country was once a backward colony due to the half-century long colonial fascist rule of Japanese imperialism and suffered from the arduous three-year war launched by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and has been compelled to direct enormous efforts both to the economic construction and defence upbuilding in view of obtaining situation. Even under this condition our country completed in a very short span of time such a gigantic work as the enforcement of the universal compulsory eleven-year education which would have taken one or several centuries at an ordinary pace. This miraculous fact is stirring our people and great many people of the world so much.

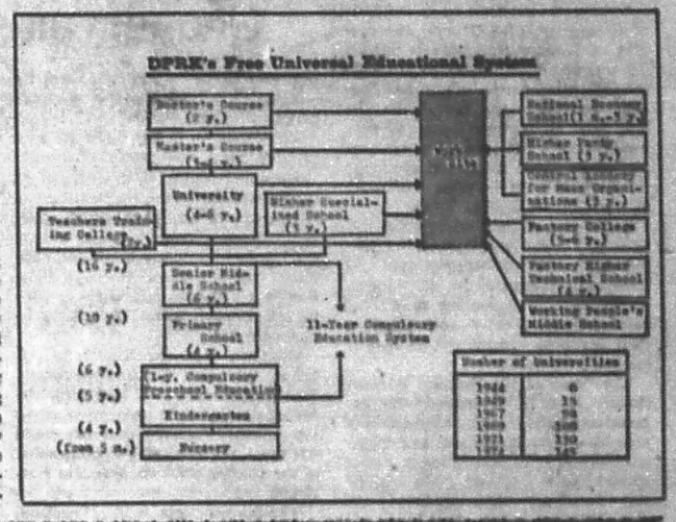
The complete introduction of the universal compulsory eleven-year education is of great significance in bringing earlier the final victory of our revolution and the brilliant future of communism by vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. The introduction of the universal compulsory eleven-year education will greatly encourage the sacred struggle of the south Korean people and students who courageously fight for freedom and democracy and for the right to study in the teeth of the enemy's unheard-of fascist suppression. It will give great joy to our friends advancing dynamically along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and throw the enemy into the depths of uneasiness and fear.

Referring in detail to the miserable reality of south Korea, the result of the anti-popular policy of colonial slave education of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, the reporter said:

It compels the south Korean student youth to rise in the struggle for the right to learning and campus freedom.

Sure to triumph is the sacred struggle of the south Korean people and student youth who enjoy powerful encouragement of the people in the northern half of the Republic with a mighty independent national economy and the unanimous support of the world revolutionary people.

In conclusion the reporter referred to the tasks for consolidating and developing the success of the universal compulsory eleven-year education.



DPRK's Public Bodies List Bestial Tortures, Murders by Pak Clique

PYONGYANG, Apr. 11 (KCNA) —The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People published in joint name on Apr. 8 an indictment accusing bofore the world people the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of the bestial tortures and murder in south Korea.

The indictment reads:

People of the whole world who love justice and truth,

In south Korea, today, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are becoming more truculent in their barbarities of torture and murder, challenging the ust struggle of the student youth and people of all strata against fascism and for democracy.

The groan of people undergoing atrocious tortures by fascist hangmen are heard and many corpses are carried outside in secrecy from the underground torture rooms of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and the examination rooms of the "army counter-intelligence corps," the notorious dens of murderers in south Korea, and cells of many prisons.

The truth of the tortures and murder committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique, that are enough to provoke the wrath of the heavens, has been glaringly laid bare by victims of tortures and their families, witnesses and counsels and foreign visitors of south Korea, despite the rigid news blackout under the "revitalised" dictatorship.

To prop up their fascist ruling system in a chaotic crisis and realise their inordinate ambition for long-term office, the south Korean puppet rulers arrest innocent people right and left and force them to false confessions by all manner of barbaric tortures such as tortures by fire, electricity, narcotics, water, snakes, gas and glow lamps, and impose penalties upon them and murder them in groups on preposterous charges.

Now south Korea is dyed in the blood of aggrieved people who are forced to most painful agony and death no one had ever suffered in the world.

The road traversed by the Pak Jung Hi clique over the last 14 years has been a road of nation-butchery on which they have committed only bloody terrorism and murder, dirty country-selling and nation-splitting acts, a road of treacheries against the nation.

A glance over a part of the barbaric tortures and murder of people perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the recent years, steeped in treacheries never to be condoned, makes a bitter tide of anger surge through you.

With bitter national resentment, we indict to the world the atrocious tortures and murder by the south Korean fascists, branding them as the gravest violation of human rights and humanitarianism, monstrous crimes totally trampling underfoot the elementary order and standards of laws of human society and intolerable slaughter of south Korean people demanding freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Stripped Naked, Thrown Outdoors in Cold Winter

The south Korean reactionary ruling clique arrest right and left and imprison patriots, students, intellectuals, believers and people of other strata who call for the rights to existence, democracy and the reunification of the country, and put them to every conceivable barbaric torture and brutally murder them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested more than 10,000 patriotic students and people in Seoul on Oct. 17, 1972, the day when they published the "declaration of revitalisation," and the next day, and inflicted upon them brutal tortures and harsh penalties.

They arrested guiltless people such as Kim Sam Su, Li Hui Chun and Choe Yong Sik for the mere reason that they had said "the October revitalisation is unjust" and put them to shuddering tortures before sentencing them to three years in prison on the unwarrantable charges of "spreading false rumours" and "disturbing popular feelings."

On Mar. 13, 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique staged what they called final trial of the court of review on the "campus spy-ring case involving compatriots from Japan" and committed the brutality of confirming "penal servitude for life" imposed on So Sung, a compatriot from Japan studying at Seoul University and 7 years in prison on student So Jun Sik, his younger brother.

The arrest of So Sung and his brother and their "conviction" were illegal from every point of view and the tortures inflicted upon them were so inhumane that they simply baffle human imagination.

Disfigured with scars of blood-curdling torture by fire, the original face of So Sung was hardly recognizable when he was led into the court.

After tortures by fire and electricity, So Sung was minus ears and he could not close his eyes due to the contraction of the muscles. Afraid that the brutality of tortures should be exposed in the court, the hangmen made him put on spectacles. As he had no ears, they thickly bandaged his head and fastened the spectacles to it.

Schoolmaster Furutaka (Japanese) who had taught student So Sung in Japan gave his impressions of the latter whom he met in south Korea as follows:

"The eyebrows completely gone, the crooked nose with a burnt tip and upturned nostrils, the burnt lips, the dark red wavy scars covering the lower jaw and the neck, the arms robbed of the capability to move up and down, the left hand with its little finger and ring finger half gone and the middle finger bent inward at an angle of 90 degrees and the palm burnt. Only the toes had been spared burns, as they were necessary for seals on the records."

So Jun Sik, younger brother of So Sung, when he met Nishimura Kanichi, Japan Socialist Upper House Member, told the latter about the shuddering torture and maltreatment he had suffered in prison. He said:

"They strip me naked, bind me tight with a rope, pour water on me and throw me outside in a cold winter day. In this winter they leave me just with this working clothe, denying me so much as an woolen underwear. They pour four kettlefuls of water by force into my mouth and make me vomit every thing in my stomach, one of their torture methods."

Already in Apr. 1971, So Jun Sik underwent what they call "aeroplane torture" when he was questioned after his arrest on charges of violation of "the National Security Law" and "the Anti-Communist Law."

This kind of torture is an inhumane bestiality in which the victim is suspended from the ceiling by the hands and legs bound together, his body arched in lobster shape, and is savagely beaten with an oak club from below.

Ever since So Sung and his brother were delivered judgement, the Pak Jung Hi clique have tortured them, persistently trying to force them into "conversion." (Japanese journal "Sinpyo," Jan. 1972, Japanese journal "Gendai," Jul. 1974).

In the summer of 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique walked south Korean newsmen to the "C.I.A." and put them to barbaric tortures for covering news and writing articles touching them on the raw.

A Japanese journal wrote on this:

"A newsman assigned to the south Korean Foreign Ministry was walked to the 'C.I.A.' and tortured for about a week.

"After his release, there was nothing strange on his body in appearance. But, a clove scrutiny revealed marks of torture all over it and the fingers got swollen red after torture with a pencil tucked between them.

"This newsman moved abroad, with the painful words: 'I'll never come back to the homeland as long as Pak Jung Hi remains in power and the C.I.A. functions.'

"At about the same time, four journalists were walked to the C.I.A. at night and savagely beaten to unconsciousness for having covered the cabinet reshuffle surrounding Kim Jong Pil's entry into the cabinet." (Japanese journal "Shukan Asahi," Sept. 1973).

Kim Han Su, New Democratic "national assemblyman," exposed at the puppet national assembly an aspect of the tortures inflicted by the south Korean fascist hangmen on men of the press in the following words:

"C.I.A. men walk leading editors to 'Namsan' and subject them to all sorts of tortures and humiliation, if the latter disobey their orders." (Stenographic records of the south Korean "national assembly," Sept. 22, 1971).

When an agitation was afoot for the expulsion of a vicious teacher at a high school in Seoul in August 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique let loose 100 mobile police and arrested many young students and brutally tortured them, blaring that "overpowering terror must be instilled" into them from their young age, because "the discontent at schools is an introversive expression of resistance to politics."

On Oct. 2, 1973, the south Korean fascists hurled more than 500 police in uniform and plain clothes into the place of peaceful campus rally of students of the liberal arts and science college of Seoul University and bestially cracked down upon the students and walked more than 200 of them to the police, detained 23 of them and referred above 100 students to "summary trials" and harshly punished or murdered them.

From October to December 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested hundreds of patriotic students at random and announced that 15 of them were "enlisted" in the puppet army. But, it was exposed by the released students that three of the "enlisted students" had actually been murdered by electric torture.

And the whereabouts of the remaining "enlisted students" has not yet been known to their families.

In those days, the fascist hangmen took Han Hi Yong, a student of Yonse University, to the "C.I.A." and murdered him in a week-long torture by electricity and, fearing the exposure of their barbarity to the public, set afloat the false rumour that he died of "heart failure" during interrogation. (Japanese journal "Sekai," Apr. 1974)

In Oct. 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique took to an underground cell of the "C.I.A." a newsman who intended to report the truth of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" and tortured him to death. Then they did away with his body unnoticed, spreading the rumour that he had died of "cancer," a rite method they employ so often. They even committed the barbarity of burying alive a newspaperman for disobeying their order to keep mum.

On Oct. 16, 1973, the fascist hangmen walked Prof. Choe Jong Gil of the law college of Seoul University to the "C.I.A." for the reason that he had insisted "now the professors also should stand on the side of the students and no penalties should be inflicted on the students" when a massive struggle of students demanding campus freedom and democracy was afoot, and murdered him in cold blood by putting him to water torture, aeroplane torture and glow light torture.

The glow light torture inflicted upon Prof. Choe Jong Gil at the "C.I.A.," is one of the torture methods claimed by them to be most "modernised." It is a brutal torture in which the victim is shoved into a tightly closed narrow room bit by five or six electric lamps of 500 watts and is kept awake for seven or eight hours, without being given so much as a cup of water, in the high temperature of 60 degrees centigrade and under blinding light.

Prof. Choe Jong Gil was barbarously tortured for as many as 8 hours in this torture room.

Unable to break his will even by such tortures, the "C.I.A." gangsters killed him on October 19, 1973 by throwing him through the window to make it appear that he took his own life by jumping from the window.

They refused to show the body of Prof. Choe Jong Gil even to his family (the professor's wife is a physician), afraid that the truth of the beastly torture and barbaric murder of him should be known to the people.

Japanese news agencies reported about the underhanded murder of Prof. Choe Jong Gil by the Pak Jung Hi clique as follows: "In murdering Prof. Choe, they so arranged it as to conceal the fracture of bones from beating by making it appear that he destroyed himself by jumping from the window, secondly, to link the cause of his suicide with 'a spy-ring case,' as premeditated, for he had studied in West Germany and, thirdly, to aptly use the hour allowed for going to the lavatory in the suicide drama." (Japanese "Jiji" Press, Tokyo, Apr. 30, 1974, branch office of the south Korean paper "Pusan Ilbo," Mar. 18, 1975)

Towards the end of 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested Li Jae O, representative of the "Youth Council for Defence of Democracy" and Kim Jong Tae, Choe Il Jon and Kim Dal Su and put them to atrocious tortures to force them into false confession of "spying."

Kim Jong Tae fell into a critical condition, hit by a rifle butt in a torture.

Hung Upside Down; Flame Run from Below

The Pak Jung Hi clique ran to an extreme in their bestial tortures and murder of south Korean people after they proclaimed "emergency measures Nos. 1 and 2," the notorious military repressive orders, on January 8, 1974.

On January 15, 1974, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan, sponsors of the "one million signature collecting campaign for constitutional revision" directed against the "revitalised constitution," and put the to shuddering tortures.

They suspended Chang Jun Ha from the ceiling with the feet up and burned his body for hours by making a fire below, "the Jinghis Khan food torture" to borrow their word, leaving him more dead than alive.

At the end of those tortures, they imposed 15 years of penal servitude and the same term of forfeiture of civil rights on both Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan on January 31 and February 1, 1974 ("fact-finding report of Amnesty International on south Korea" by American lawyer William J. Butler, representative of Amnesty International in the United Nations, Jul. 1974).

The south Korean fascist arrested Christian pastors Ham Sok Hon and Yun Sok Gu and one other pastor and a missionary on January 21, 1974, Kim Sung Gyong and An Byong Mu on the 22nd, Kim Jae Jun on the 23rd, 7 students of the medical college of Yonse University on the 24th and Li Ho Chol and 4 other men of culture on the 26th for demanding the democratisation of society, took them to "C.I.A." underground cells and inflicted shocking tortures upon them to force them into "confession" and "conversion."

Denouncing the brutal tortures of the detainees by the fascist hangmen at that time, Ham Sok Hon said that he had never experienced such brutal suppression in his life, that there had never been such thing in the previous life and would never be in the future life and that even the Japs had not been so harsh under their rule. (U.S. journal "Newsweek," Feb. 1974)

In February 1974, the chief editor of a south Korean Christian weekly was taken to the puppet national police headquarters and severely-tortured for two days for having carried in the journal a cartoon satirizing south Korean society.

A foreign publication reported about the torture inflicted upon him as follows:

"In that torture, he was tormented with a tantalizing apple and cup of water placed on a table.

"After the torture, the chief editor was hospitalised for two or three weeks before he could show up in the office, supported by a stick, a plaster cast applied to his left leg. The scar on the head and the fracture of the bone of the leg seemed fatal." (Japanese journal "Sekai," Mar. 1974)

The south Korean fascists took away more than 100 students of Yonse University in February 1974 on charges of violation of "emergency measures" and court-martialled 7 of them, sentencing them to prison terms ranging from 5 to 10 years. They killed a student by binding his body with an electric cord and inserting it even into his anus and turning on electricity.

A week later, they handed his terribly bruised body to his family and, fearing the exposure of the torture and murder they had committed, kept the family in strict confinement, totally banning its contact with outside.

On March 15, 1974, the south Korean authorities detained Li Jwa Yong, a businessman under the influence of "the ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), branding him as the prime mover in the so-called "Ullung-do Island spy-ring case," faked up by them, confiscated his property in south Korea and went so far as arresting his brothers, relatives and friends in his native town "on suspicion of spying."

Ryang Dong Su, a "Mindan-lining compatriot, who was taken" to the "C.I.A." with Li Jwa Yong and put to a brutal torture, said about the torture he underwent:

"They begin with slapping me with their palms. Keeping me seated on a chair, they beat me till my face swells up badly. Then they make me sit straight on my knees on the concrete floor and shut at me 'confess.' I'm forced to sit upright on my knees on the cold floor and blows rain down on me. They put club one metre and a half long between the thighs and calves of the bent legs and step on the knees."

The gangsters stripped naked Ryang Dong Su who fell unconscious owing to the torture that continued for hours and showered cold water to revive him.

Later Ryang Dong Su was taken into other room, where he was suspended from nearly one metre high from the floor with his head down, hand and foot bound. This torture was what they called "hanging of a wild boar." Hangmen poured water from a kettle into his mouth and nose.

I think, Ryang Dong Su said, I fell unconscious several times and made a false statement, as I was forced, that "I have been to the north."

Reporting that the south Korean authorities cook up "spy ring cases" and trump up false statements by such vicious methods, foreign publications said:

"'Spy ring cases' are rigged up in south Korea after those who were arrested almost lose their consciousness owing to torture, and with the thumb on the prepared 'statements,' 'written oaths' or 'anti-communist declarations' by coercion and receive a threatening warning that 'you must not speak a word about what happened in Seoul. Otherwise even your relatives will get into trouble.'" (Japanese journal "Shukan Post," May 1974)

(To be continued)

(Subtitles are ours.....Ed.)

Above: So Sung and So Jun Sik after the torture
Below: the brothers before the torture

Korean People Furious over Pak Gang's Murder of Patriots

8 Men Involved in "PRP" Case Hanged

The Pak Jung Hi hangmen on April 9 murdered eight patriotic personages who had aspired after the democratisation of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report from Seoul.

That day the fascist hangmen hanged to death in Seoul prison those who were allegedly involved in the faked-up "case of the People's Revolutionary Party"—To Rye Jong, 50, director of the Samhwa Construction Company; lecturer Li Su Byong, 37; Kim Yong Won, 39, teacher of the Kyonggi Girls' High School; U Hong Son, 45, member of the executive board of the golden stamp company; bee-keeper Song Sang Jin, 46, and unemployed persons So Do Won, 52, Ha Jae Wan, 43, and Ryo Jong Nam, 30.

The so-called "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" is a sheer fabrication. It was rigged up by the "Central Intelligence Agency" in an attempt to inflict penalties, putting the label of communists, upon those who fought at the time of the March 24 and June 3 patriotic struggles of the south Korean student youth and people against the treacherous "south Korea-Japan talks" more than 10 years ago. Even the procurators of the puppet Seoul district procurator's office who "examined" the "case" tendered in their resignation collectively, unable to find any "legal evidence" for "accusation." The fabrication of this "case" elicited vehement criticism among broad public circles and even in the puppet national assembly.

But, in early April last year when the struggle of the south Korean student youth against fascism and for democracy spread like a prairie fire, the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors rigged up another "case" what they called "the reconstruction of the People's Revolutionary Party", to invent a pretext for suppressing the struggle. They arrested and imprisoned those who had been suppressed in the past on charges of "involvement in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party," alleging that they "manipulated behind the scene" the struggle of the student youth and repeatedly staged murderous trials hatching a plot to inflict penalties upon them.

The deceptive nature of this bogus "case" was fully exposed by those imprisoned on alleged charges of involvement in this riggedup "case" and by their families and public figures. Voices demanding the release of the arrested personages had been ringing out loudly from among broad public circles till they were executed.

Ignoring all this, however, the fascist hangmen on April 8 staged the "verdict trial of the court of review" on the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" at the puppet supreme court and, in accordance with their plan to murder patriots, they confirmed death sentence passed upon the aforesaid eight personages and sentenced 28 others including Li Chol, student of Seoul University, to life imprisonment and penal servitude up to 20 year's prison term. And on the following day they hurriedly executed the death sentence.

According to reports, the patriotic personages expressed their ardent desire for an early realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country to the last moment of their lives on the gallows.

Heroic Spirit of April 19 Uprising Still Alive

We are going to mark the 15th anniversary of the historic April 19, 1960 popular uprising, at this critical juncture when we are faced with the alternatives—democracy or fascism, patriotism or betrayal and reunification or division.

On Apr. 19, 1960, the people's resistance kicked off by students' demonstration, immediately spread to all corners of south Korea like a prairie fire, involving the people in all walks of life, with the result that the Syngman Rhee's puppet regime was overthrown.

The popular uprising dealt a heavy blow at the neo-colonialist policy of the U.S. in south Korea; it was a brilliant victory won by the south Korean students in their patriotic struggle for freedom, democracy and national reunification; it demonstrated that south Korean students would not yield to any fascist suppression and marked a turningpoint in their patriotic movement.

The uprising was an explosion of the pent-up resentment of the south Korean people over the 12-year authoritarian rule by the Syngman Rhee clique.

The deceptive "presidential and vice-presidential elections" held in March triggered mass demonstrations. The massive struggle immediately spread across south Korea on a large scale.

On Mar. 15, 23,000 citizens in Masan City including students rose up in a revolt in which 10 people were shot to death by the police and 70 seriously wounded.

When a 17-year-old boy's corpse was found in a river on Apr. 11, people numbering about 20,000 arose in an uprising.

The Masan struggles were followed by those in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Inchon.

In Seoul, students of Koryo and Seoul universities turned out in a struggle on Apr. 18 and 19, issuing declarations.

Other universities, including Tongguk, Chungang and Songgyungwan followed. Hundreds of thousands of students demonstrated throughout main streets, involving high school students. The demonstration was joined in by tens of thousands of citizens, developing into a large-scale popular uprising. Shouting "Expel the dictator!" "Syngman Rhee, resign!" "U.S., get out of south Korea!"

"Emergency martial law" was proclaimed, and the puppet army was mobilized to smash the uprising. Thus, on Apr. 19 alone, 183 people were murdered, and the wounded numbered 6,200. Of them, 200 were crippled.

But, the struggle continued. Issuing a "declaration on the situation" on Apr. 25, 2,000 professors and assistant professors from 27 universities demonstrated in Seoul, shouting "Let's respond to the sacrifice of blood by the students for the April 19 cause!"

Participating were 500,000 including students and citizens. The streets were filled with the angered crowds calling for the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

Finally, Syngman Rhee was pulled down from power, putting an end to his 12-year dictatorship backed by the U.S. imperialists.

But, no end was put to the U.S. colonial rule and the reactionary ruling system. The April uprising was nipped in the end by the reactionary bandits.

The Pak Jung Hi military junta took over power by the coup d'etat on May 16, 1961. The military junta trampled underfoot the patriotic movement of students for democracy, national independence and the reunification.

The breakdown was attributable to the fact that the struggle did not develop into an anti-imperialist, antifeudal one, involving workers and peasants, and was not led by a progressive party.

An important lesson was drawn from the April uprising:

It is impossible to bring about the liberation of south Korea in the true sense of the word until the U.S. imperialists are not expelled from south Korea.

The aggressors picked other puppets to replace Syngman Rhee, like Ho Jong, Chang Myon and Pak Jung Hi.

Students continuously waged their struggles against the military dictatorship, defying suppression—on Mar. 24, and Jun. 3, 1964 against the "south Korea-Japan talks"; in August, 1965 against the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty;" in March 1967 against the deceptive "election"; in 1971 against military drills on the campus; and in October, 1972 against the "revitalized system."

In this course, harsh repressive measures—"garrison decree," "state of emergency," "martial law" and "presidential emergency decrees,"—were taken to hold in check the students' movements.

Despite this, students have always been standing in the forefront of the struggle together with people in all walks of life including journalists, demanding decmoracy, Pak Jung Hi's resignation and the "revocation of the revitalized constitution."

Today tens of thousands of students including coeds are turning out in demonstration, staging fierce stone-battles with the puppet riot police.

Plunged into a critical position, the puppet clique recently issued the "emergency measure No. 7" to clamp down the students movement. Mobilizing army units, the clique closed Koryo University at bayonet-point. Seoul and Yonse universities were also closed. Prior to this measure, the "criminal law" was amended to punish those who criticize the puppet regime at home and abroad.

In addition, the fascist gangsters suddenly executed the eight persons involved in the fabricated case of the "People's Revolutionary Party" and found guilty of the charge of violating the "Anti-Communist Law."

Students and other people are undauntedly continuing their stubborn struggles to topple the Pak fascist junta, bitterly denouncing the murderous gangsters.

The south Korean students are keenly aware of the truth: "There is no way out without fighting. They must fight it out to win final victory," a lesson they drew from the April uprising. Their patriotic struggle for democracy and national reunification will surely be crowned with victory and smash the citadel of fascism and terror.

With no repressive measure, can the Pak clique smash the just cause of the south Korean students and people. On the contrary, it will only precipitate themselves down the road to the doomsday, like his predecessor Syngman Rhee, Lon Nol and Guyen Van Thieu.

The heroic spirit of the April uprising is sure to bear fine fruit.

Chongryun's Statement

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) denounced on Apr. 9 the execution of the eight alleged members of the "People's Revolutionary Party" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and protested the Japanese Government against its aid to the clique. He made this accusation in his press conference at the Korean Hall in Tokyo.

The "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" was deliberately and systematically fabricated by the puppets to suppress the mounting anti-fascist democratization drive and maintain their declining "revitalized dictatorial system," he said.

The "case of the People's Revolutionary Party", he stressed, was exposed as a total frameup by the family members of the defendants and released democrats. In consequence, voices demanding a fair and open trial of this "case" are mounting among the south Korean people, he added, and went on:

The Pak puppets, however, perpetrated the unheard-of criminal act of putting the innocent to brutal torture beyond description, inflicted the heaviest sentences upon them in a medieval trial and hurriedly executed them by hanging, by linking many innocent people with this "case."

The chairman branded the act as a brutal crime against men's conscience.

Simultaneously with this execution, the Pak clique, issuing the "emergency measure No. 7" and mobilizing puppet army troops, trampled the sacred campus under military boots and took fascist measures to forcibly close down Koryo University temporarily, with no rally or demonstration on the campus permitted.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi clique, last year, declared repeatedly "emergency measures" and took unprecedentedly fascist suppressive steps, the chairman declared that they could not break the upsurging fighting spirit of the south Korean people. He continued:

The puppet clique held a "national referendum" and "released" some of the arrested south Koreans in order to divert public attention.

All these manoeuvres proved unsuccessful and their isolation deepened.

Especially, the recent struggles of south Korean university students including those of Koryo University, Seoul National University and Yonse University, are rising higher and higher day by day. Meanwhile, the opposition parties, pressmen and other sections of the south Korean people are strengthening their democratization struggle against the Pak clique.

The recent situation of the Thieu and Lon Nol cliques, puppets of the U.S. imperialists, shows clearly the future destiny of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppets are thrown into a fix as never before internally and externally and are seized with terror, irritation and fear.

These developments, he noted, have made the Pak clique strengthen its war provocative acts, monoeuvres for Korea's permanent division and fascist tyranny in order to avoid this fate. He continued:

Openly staging "anti-DPRK" and "anti-communist" campaigns, the Pak clique are now perpetrating war provocative manoeuvres one after another near the DMZ and in the West and East Seas and are making frantic efforts to fabricate "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of the nation.

He also cooked up the offense of "defamation of the state" in order to ban all speeches and actions against the puppet clique and on the other hand, has made south Korea a fascist hell by fabricating "cases of spying for the north," and giving at random death or other heavy sentences to innocent south Korean people, including Koreans in Japan.

Warning the Japanese Government against its increased support for the puppet "government," Chairman Han Duk Su sharply criticized the Japanese Government, saying that their "aid" to the south not only causes misfortunes between Japan and Korea but threatens the peace and security of Asia. The Japanese Government, lending an ear to public opinion, must stop its support to Pak's criminal act and radically change its policy toward Korea, the chairman said.

The chairman appealed to the Japanese and the world public to condemn the criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi clique and render active support to the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and freedom.

Husbands Are Innocent: Wives Claim

Carried below are the notes written by the wives whose husbands were executed on April 9 by the Pak Jung Hi puppet hangmen on groundless charges of being leaders of the "People's Revolutionary Party." Their notes were made public in September, last year in their appeals for the lives of their husbands.

Sin Dong Suk, wife of To Rye Jong:

My husband To Rye Jong was sentenced to a death penalty by the higher military tribunal on charges of being one of the key figures in the rebuilding of the "People's Revolutionary Party," which allegedly manipulated the "NFYSD (National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy)."

As for the so-called "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," facts proved that the accused persons were falsely charged. Hence, the procurators concerned resigned and lodged a protest with their superiors against the doubtful case.

As it did in 1964 when the students launched demonstrations against the "ROK-Japan talks," the government also used the alleged wirepulling by the communists in order to legalize the suppression of the demonstrations staged by the "NFYSD" for a democratic order, sweep of corrupt ruling circles and a stop to the policy of dependence on Japan.

For fear of their intrigue being disclosed, the investigation authorities have never permitted me to meet with my husband, since they took him away on April 20 (last year). Still more, the military tribunal was not open to the public. Needless to say, the legitimate right of the accused to defense was denied.

To my surprise, the persons who investigated my husband this time were the same persons that rigged up the case of the People's Revolutionary Party ten years ago.

We cannot but doubt that the case was a retaliation to what happened 10 years ago.

It was from a pure motive that the south Korean students rose up to win freedom and democracy. No one, even the ruling circles, would be able to find any reason why the demands of the students were unjust.

Therefore, the investigation authorities cooked up the case of the People's Revolutionary Party, calling it a communist organization which wirepulled the NFYSD behind the scene.

Even though the assertions of the students were simple, or even if the government judged that their demands were too idealistic to be realized, it is intolerable to punish an innocent person or send him to the gallows. The mere thought of that makes me shudder.

This is the reality of our country, the "ROK".

People will know the truth. They may believe in government statements for a time. But truth will win after all. The authorities will know that they cannot achieve national consensus by means of torture.

Kim Jin Seng, wife of Song Sang Jin:

My husband was involved in the "PRP" case framed up by the "KCIA" ten years ago.

Afterwards, he was unable to engage in any social activities as he was placed under round-the-clock surveillance by the "KCIA."

Although he was in such a state, he was suddenly arrested this time again and condemned to death as one of the "real wirepullers" of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

The "KCIA" could not produce any evidence to prove that he was a communist. Of course, the "PRP" did not exist in the world—it was made clear during the court proceedings of the 1964 "PRP" case.

The investigation team of the 1974 case consisted of the director of the "KCIA," and the chief and vice-chief of its 6th bureau. They were the ringleaders of the 1964 frameup.

Our family is poor. So poor, we were unable to pay a high school entrance fee for our eldest son. At that time, Chong Jae Kwan, one of my husband's friends, had mercy on us and paid the sum for us. He was also arrested on the charge that the money was really the political funds to the "PRP" and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Kang Sun Hui, wife of U Hong Son:

On the morning of May 2, 1974, after the announcement of the "NFYSD" case, he was taken to the "KCIA." Of course, the "KCIA" men made a domiciliary search but couldn't find any material evidence.

The "KCIA" subjected my husband to hair-raising torture to force him to confess "spying" and sign a "statement" prepared by it.

Torture was so barbarous that my husband tried to kill himself by throwing himself from a third-floor window.

The reason that he was made one of the four leading wirepullers of the "NFYSD," is that he met Li Su Byong, one of the alleged "PRP" members.

The prosecutor's "statement" said that he plotted in a coffee-house to overthrow the "government." Is there any man who works out such a bold plan in a coffee-shop?

I support a seventy-year old grandmother and four young sons. I am deeply concerned about their future.

There is no alternative for me, a weak woman, but to appeal to you. So I wrote this short note. Please help the innocent people, including my husband! Please help us for the cause of justice!

Li Yong Hyong, wife of Ha Jae Wan:

Death was given my husband by the reason that he allegedly conspired to subvert the "government."

The only proof given by the "KCIA" is that he confessed his "crime" in the course of investigation. But, he was tortured for three days on end without being given a wink of sleep. So, his confession was not a real thing but words he uttered in an unconscious state. He was forced to sign a "written statement."

No witnesses for him were permitted to enter the court. Even his counsel could not meet him freely.

My three-year old boy was abused by his friends in foul language such as "your father is a spy." The other day, they tied him around the neck with a rope and dragged him around the street. Then, they fastened him to a tree as a target in a shooting game of children. He looked as if he were going to be shot by a shooting squad.

I couldn't repress my anger at the sight. I want to let the world know this.

Should such injustice be allowed?

Do the heavens and the earth know my grief? I wonder.

"Emergency Measure No. 7" Proclaimed

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits on April 8 proclaimed the so-called "emergency measure No. 7," a new order of military suppression, according to a report from Seoul.

The gangsters held an extraordinary "cabinet meeting" in the afternoon at "Chongwadae," the den of traitor Pak Jung Hi, and "discussed" and proclaimed this murderous order of military suppression which had been drafted earlier.

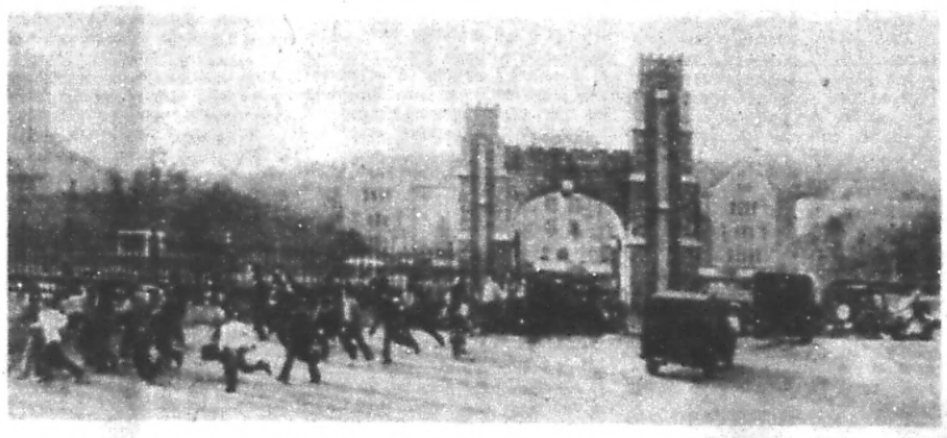
According to the provisions of this suppressive order, Koryo University is "ordered to close" as of 5 p.m. April 8, "all meetings and demonstrations are banned in Koryo University" and students and teachers who "violate" this order are liable to heavy penalty up to 10 years' prison term and 10 years' "forfeiture of civil rights."

This suppressive order lets armed puppet army units occupy the school under the name of "maintaining order," "arrest and detain" students and teachers who are not to the liking of the puppet clique and "seize and search" their belongings at any time without "warrant of judicial officers."

At 5:15 p.m., right after the proclamation of the "emergency measure No. 7," the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits dispatched more than 400 armed troops under the puppet "capital garrison command" in 17 trucks, many jeeps and motorcycles to Koryo University.

Armed troops trampled down the classrooms, auditorium and corridors with jackboots, levelling guns at students who resisted this barbarous armed attack, expelling them out of the university gate and arresting a large number of students.

Students Wage Dauntless Struggle



Students of Koryo University rushed out from campus on April 8 for a demonstration, breaking down the armed puppet clique.

South Korean students continued their mass struggle on April 9 in a terror-ridden atmosphere created by the proclamation of the "emergency measure No. 7" by the Pak Jung Hi blackguards.

More than 2,000 students of Rihwa Women's University held on the campus an indignation meeting denouncing the bestial suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique who proclaimed the "emergency measure No. 7" and adopted a declaration. In the declaration they strongly demanded the immediate abolition of the "revitalised constitution" and all the evil laws enacted after its enforcement and the withdrawal of the order to close schools and the "emergency measure No. 7." They stressed that "the guns held by soldiers in Koryo University now are levelled at our breasts."

The students rushed out and staged a demonstration.

More than 400 students of the conservatory of music of Seoul University held a meeting and adopted a four-point demand including the "lift of the emergency measure No. 7." Then they surged out to the street and staged a demonstration, fighting puppet police bandits who desperately pounced upon them.

Over 1,000 students of Chungang University in Seoul also held a meeting and launched into a street demonstration. They hurled stones at more than 200 puppet police bandits who fired tear gas and pepper fog bombs.

Upwards of 800 students of the College of Foreign Studies in Seoul held a campus demonstration and turned out to the street, putting up a fierce fight against the police bandits who frantically attacked them.

More than 300 students of Hanyang University in Seoul adopted a resolution containing a demand for the "abolition of the revitalised constitution," "guarantee for campus freedom" and "guarantee for freedom of the press" and went over to a sit-in to carry through their demand.

The ranks of student struggle rapidly expanded on April 10 in Seoul, despite the proclamation of the "emergency measure No. 7."

Joining that day in the struggle were 2,500 students of Kyonghui University, 1,000 of Konguk University, 500 of Chungang University, 100 of Catholic Theological College, and 500 of Sungjon University.

Students held denunciation meetings in campus, accusing the fascist clique of issuing the new repressive measure and demanding the abolition of the "revitalized constitution," "campus freedom," and "the freedom of the press."

After meetings, demonstrations were staged at each university, clashing with the puppet riot police.

Earlier on April 8, more than 2,000 students of Koryo University held a demonstration in the morning against the "revitalised" dictatorial system. The demonstration was started by over 500 students who had been in a sit-in in the university from evening after a fierce demonstration on the 7th and their fellow students who joined them after coming to the university in the morning.

The demonstrators who were marching on the campus rushed out to the street, breaking through the police cordon surrounding the university ring after ring. The police cordon collapsed like a wet earthen wall in face of the surging advance of the angry students. Flurried by this, the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits dispatched more heavily armed police force and desperately tried to block them, firing tear gas and pepper fog bombs.

But the puppet police could not put down the sky-high spirit of the students shouting "Away with the dictatorial regime," "Enforce a democratic constitutional government" and "Ensure campus autonomy."

More than 100 students of the dental college of Seoul University also held an indignation meeting on the campus and staged a demonstration in a scrum-like formation, shouting "Abolish the revitalised constitution."

When their demonstration was at its height, it was joined by over 100 students of the pharmaceutical college of the university.

Alarmed by the mounting struggle of the students, the puppet clique took the fascist step of ordering the dental college authorities to close the school gate and "suspend lectures."

The students of Kukmin College in Seoul also rose up in the struggle against fascism and for democracy. They held a demonstration for three hours, putting up a fierce fight against puppet police bandits who blocked their advance in front of the school gate.

World Public Condemns Atrocity

The Korean community here and the Japanese public bitterly reacted to the reported hanging of the eight innocent people by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Kim Jae Hwa, acting Chairman of the Japan Headquarters of the National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Reunification, in a statement issued on Apr. 9, denounced the beastly act perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi clique in executing the honest people on framed-up charges despite the strong public protests.

What prompted the clique to the hanging, he pointed out, was the exposure of the fallacy and lies about the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and the consequent public furor against them.

A 23.4 billion Japanese yen loan by the Japanese Government to the Pak Jung Hi murderous gang is a matter to be denounced, he remarked.

Prof. Shimizu Makoto of Tokyo Metropolitan University said:

"I, as a college teacher, resolutely flay the Pak 'regime' for executing To Rye Jong and seven others involved in the 'case of the People's Revolutionary Party' in the wake of the 'closure of universities' under the 'emergency decree No.7.'"

He said that it is a truth that no force could suppress thought and criticism, adding that a fascist dictatorship is doomed to ruin in this world, as the Lon Nol and Thieu cliques are on the verge of collapse.

The Asahi Shimbun, dated Apr. 11, carried an editorial headlined "Big-Stick Policy in South Korea," sharply criticizing the hanging of 8 innocent persons by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The daily noted that the latest series of measures taken by the clique represents a stricter crackdown upon the anti-"government" forces calling for restoration of democracy.

Recalling that the so-called "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" had been tried without any thorough investigation at the "extraordinary military tribunal" behind closed doors, which the released political prisoners uanimously branded as a total frameup, the editorial said that the execution was a source of shock and grave concern.

"Will suppression of the democratization movement with repeated strong-arm emergency measures bring true peace and security to south Korea?" the daily raised a deep doubt.

Other Japanese dailies interpreted the execution as a vain warning against the democratic forces gaining increasing momentum.

Amnesty International

Amnesty International in London protested to the south Korean fascist clique against the execution of eight persons involved in the fabricated case of the "People's Revolutionary Party."

The civil rights organization said in a statement:

"The government of south Korea is aware that the evidence presented publicly against the eight men has been judged to be questionable by independent observers and has been vigorously challenged in south Korea and internationally.

"The haste with which the men have been executed is particularly regrettable because, under Korean law, a stay of execution could have been effected by appeal for clemency or for retrial and not the slightest opportunity was permitted for the men to appeal or ask for a retrial," Amnesty stressed.

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